

FIRST EDITION

GRANT AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Severe Reviews of the Message.

Scenes at a Tennessee Execution

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GRANT IN ENGLAND.

British Opinions of the President's Message.—The Alabama Claims and the Fisheries Question—Reviews of the "Spectator" and "Saturday Review."

From the London Spectator of December 10, just received, we make the following extracts from an article entitled "President Grant and Great Britain:"—

Presidents for finite terms with renewable leases of power are certainly not enviable political positions. They are a good deal like emperors of mercurial dynasty, prospecting and with here-and-there hopes of the imperial reversion no insurance company would value at any respectable figure. They get flattered by their period of power passes his mile, without their having done anything to entitle them to the enthusiastic gratitude of their countrymen, and begin speculative reconnaissances on difficult and delicate international questions. President Grant is no exception to this rule. He will have been two years in power next March, and it is already two years since he was elected. In the mean time, he has been a respectable mediocrity with a somewhat declining reputation.

On the whole, when his two years of office are at an end, he will have done nothing to sustain in the field of politics the reputation he had gained on the field of war, and, therefore, as happens to all strong men who are discovered to be strong only on one side, his popularity is on the wane.

President Grant's new message insists somewhat ostentatiously, if we may trust the telegraphic report of it, on three delicate points suggesting a possibility of serious complications with two distinct foreign nations, Spain and England.

With regard to our own empire, the message seems to have been unpleasant, and by way of being quarrelsome, rather than really high-handed and dangerous. The President recommends Congress to enact a law giving to the Government the right to capture the Alabama, and to Great Britain in relation to the Alabama question, that it may hold in its own hands the title to compensation, and press it at its own pleasure in its own way. It is for this reason, we suppose, that the Government has intended to prevent the citizens of the United States from pressing their individual claims on Great Britain. "When Great Britain desires a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter into the consideration of the claims with a view to a settlement consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations." But on the question of the rightfulness of the claims themselves, which we have offered to submit to arbitration, President Grant gives the slightest hint that he will even permit the reference of that question to an impartial authority.

A war with America would be so disastrous, peace and friendship with America would be so inestimable a blessing, that we heartily wish our Legislature and our people would be so wise as to waive its abstract legal rights in the one case in which a very considerable number even of Englishmen are disposed to agree with the United States that we were culpably negligent. But we must not let President Grant give us a lesson in this respect. He has the right to insist that this would be enough, and that he does give some very distinct signs that he is disposed to be litigious and keep open all causes of quarrel as long as he can. We hope that he will fall, and we feel sure that the American people will not let him last long.

On the fisheries question there is a much more serious tone taken, and as the world happens to know that General Butler has lately been airing that question in public, and making a serious attack on the Canadian Dominion in connection with it, the aspects of the case look not a little serious. General Grant does not venture to state that the Canadian Government has done anything unlawful. He only asserts that their action has been "unfriendly," and that "if the Dominion authorities attempt to enforce the unwarrantable jurisdiction over the fisheries assumed by their statutes, it would be his duty to take steps to protect the rights of American citizens." As we know that only about a week ago the fishing vessels of the United States were seized, within General Butler's Congressional district, had been seized by the British steamer Plover, near Charlotte, Prince Edward's Island, and carried into port for a breach of the fisheries laws, the President's assertion looks too like one of which the occasion had been purposely furnished by that clever but unscrupulous statesman who is just at present in a most hostile mood towards England, and is supposed in the United States to be daily gaining influence with the President. The President means war we do not suppose. But that he means to have a good occasion for war if we should seem politically desirable, we very much fear.

The colonial law authorized the seizure and confiscation of the ship for the first proved offense, the United States would have no right of complaint. A great many of her own navigation statutes have at different times imposed the penalty of the confiscation of British ships for the first offense of disobedience to her statutes. As far as we can see, General Grant has no case, and knows that he has no case. When the American law was enforced against English ships—for breaking the blockade, for instance—we have not called it "unfriendly," and when the English law was enforced against American ships, why should the execution of the law be a bit more unfriendly? There is no "friendliness" in leaving any law a dead-letter.

This, however, is formidable—that the President is purposely accumulating grievances against the public mind, and that he is about to appeal from the "politicians" who sit in the President's seat to the wisdom and sobriety of the American people, who have seldom allowed themselves to be manoeuvred into a quarrel, and are not likely, we believe, to indulge even their President with the satisfaction of reflecting that he has had the power of achieving it.

The London Saturday Review of December 10 has an elaborate article upon the message, from which we extract as follows:—

It would be wrong either to slight or to overrate the importance of hinted messages which are at least in part intended to serve domestic purposes with which England has no concern.

In the course of the last four or five Presidential messages out of four have indicated ill-will to England. Before the war the pretext for resentment was generally derived from the English prejudice against the system of slavery which was supported by the dominant party. It was only on the eve of secession that Mr. Buchanan, in his last message, abstained from imputations on the character of the English Government. Mr. Lincoln, greatly to the credit of his official conduct and to the honor of the popular clamor, and it was reserved for General Grant to resume the interrupted tradition of vituperation. As the alleged provocation has from time to time varied with the necessities of party, it may be fairly assumed that the President's charges against England are intended rather to flatter than to instruct popular feeling and opinion. Intelligent American politicians are fully aware that the English Government and action would at all times be glad to cultivate the most friendly relations with the United States; but as long as votes are to be gained by denouncing the policy and character of England, it is impossible to establish a good understanding.

From the telegraphic summary of the message

It may be collected that the Canadians, like the inhabitants of all other countries, exercise the exclusive right of fishing within their own territorial waters. They have enacted laws for the protection of their property and for the discouragement of trespassers; and General Grant, acting as if he were a Canadian, has enacted laws of statutes which it has apparently not been found necessary to apply or to enforce. It is not pretended that Canadian fishermen would be allowed to encroach on American fisheries, or that the municipal legislation of Canada is inconsistent with international law. A litigious landowner might as reasonably object to the erection of a fence by his neighbor on the boundary of his property. The reprisals which are threatened in the message are wholly unprovoked, and unless Congress should be prejudiced by General Grant and General Butler, it is difficult to suppose that the President's suggestions will be adopted. The demand that the St. Lawrence shall be opened to American commerce, as the Rhine and Danube are protected by European treaties, would be reasonable, if any vexatious impediments to trade were interposed by the Canadian Government; but it may be doubted whether the American pretensions are confined to a commercial right of way.

They are sound, may be refused, but motives can only be, if possible, ascertained and estimated at their true value. General Grant's advisers seem to have persuaded him that his chance of re-election will be increased by appeals to prejudice against England, and possibly by hostile measures.

About the 12th of December a party of Indians, numbering about forty, and dressed in Mexican costume, made their appearance at Speer's Rancho, at the Eagle Pass, crossing Turkey Creek, in broad daylight. Old man Speer came near losing his life, he not identifying them as Indians until they were close upon him. He managed to escape to shelter, and the Indians contented themselves with taking all the horses they could find.

Leaving Speer's house, they attacked a Mexican train and killed one man, and carried off as a captive a young boy. They then proceeded southerly, visited Finley's Rancho on the Chappero, stealing but not killing, from whence they passed to the Penedencia settlement, in the broad daylight of the next day. They surrounded the houses and drove the people indoors, and took every horse they could lay hands on. Here also a boy was taken by them and carried off.

Their next visit was to the Carisa, and it was here that Deane was killed in the attack on his house. A party of six Americans and two Mexicans gave fight to the Indians near this place, but the odds of forty to eight were too heavy, and they were forced to retire. Two Mexicans were killed. Soon after Dr. Woodbridge, of the United States, with a party of a dozen rangers, came up with the Indians and gave battle. The fight lasted at intervals all day. This gallant little band managed to kill eight of the red devils, while they lost one man killed and two wounded. At last, accounts the Indians were pressed hard, and they were in an exhausted state, and the whole country in a state of excitement that brought out every man armed to the teeth. Scouts were out from all the neighboring forts, and the rangers were hastening to the assistance of the Mexicans.

Twenty-five of the Indians passed up between the Blanco and Rio. Meeting two rangers en route to Fort Inge, they waylaid and killed them both. The country is horrified. This alarm has spread in every direction. Fathers and brothers look to the loss of their wives and children, and silently wonder how much longer the strong arm of a Government is to allow its people to be ruthlessly massacred. How will our Congressmen act in the emergency? We demand that he lay before the assembled Representatives of every State the picture of desolation and fear that haunts and infests our border. Human patience exhausted itself with this last bloody foray of the semi-incarnate.

OBITUARY.

Major Theodore Edison, U. S. A. Major Theodore Edison of the Ordnance Department, and instructor of Ordnance and science of gunnery at the Military Academy, died recently, after a brief illness, at Rock Island, Illinois, where he was visiting. Major Edison was graduated July 1, 1857, from the Military Academy, and promoted to brevet second lieutenant of Ordnance. He served with honor during the Rebellion, being promoted from first lieutenant of Ordnance to brevet captain, December 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, where he served as chief of Ordnance to Major-General Rosecrans. He was promoted captain, March 3, 1863, and major, December 15, 1867. He served in the Ordnance Department at Fort Monroe, Rock Island, and Columbus arsenals, and the Cincinnati Ordnance Depot, in command of Louisville during the war, and as chief of Ordnance to Rosecrans, and chief of Ordnance of the Departments of the Ohio, and of Virginia and North Carolina.

Major John B. Butler, U. S. A. Major John B. Butler, a retired army officer, who at one time figured quite prominently in the politics of his native State, was found at the age of seventy-eight, the deceased served as a private during the War of 1812, and after the war walked from Baltimore to Pittsburg, Pa., where he engaged in the printing business, and was for many years editor and publisher of the Pittsburg Statesman. He was at this period of his life actively engaged in politics, and in 1838 was appointed recorder of deeds, and afterwards canal commissioner. When war with Mexico was declared Major Butler was appointed paymaster of the 1st Ohio Infantry, and he was commended to the seat of war. After the war he was appointed military storekeeper at the Allegheny Arsenal, where he remained until about 1853, when he retired on the usual pay and allowances. Major Butler was a political writer of fine ability.

Rev. Collins Stone. The Rev. Collins Stone, principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Hartford, was killed yesterday in a railroad accident. He was being carried in a motor car, and was seated in the rear. He came to the American Asylum as a teacher in 1833, and was one of the most faithful and efficient of the corps of that institution for nineteen years, when in 1852 he accepted the position of Principal of the Ohio State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Columbus. In 1863 he was offered the position of Principal of the American Asylum, and accepted it. He studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, and was ordained to the ministry in 1833, when principal of the Ohio institution. He has been for nearly forty years one of the most efficient, faithful, and conscientious of men engaged in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and most highly esteemed and loved by all his associates, and by the pupils under his charge. His oldest son, Edward C. Stone, is principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Deivan, Wis.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Noted.—Sexton.—Judge Pierce and Court of Ops and Treasurer.

George Blakely, convicted a few weeks since of manslaughter, in taking the life of George F. Bochm, at Baldwin's locomotive works, was yesterday sentenced to four years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary. A sad Christmas present for himself and his poor wife.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Dec. 24.—Wheat market; middling active, 15 1/2 @ 16; low middling, 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2. Flour active and shipping grades higher; Howard street superfine, \$6.50; do. extra, \$6.25; do. family, \$5.75; City Mills superfine, \$5.27; do. family, \$5.00; do. family, \$4.75; do. family, \$4.50; do. family, \$4.25; do. family, \$4.00; do. family, \$3.75; do. family, \$3.50; do. family, \$3.25; do. family, \$3.00; do. family, \$2.75; do. family, \$2.50; do. family, \$2.25; do. family, \$2.00; do. family, \$1.75; do. family, \$1.50; do. family, \$1.25; do. family, \$1.00; do. family, \$0.75; do. family, \$0.50; do. family, \$0.25; do. family, \$0.00.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 27, 1870.—To Hon. James W. Nye, United States Senate.—Sir:—In reply to your letter of today, I am pleased to inform you that Gen-

eral Babcock did not exceed my wishes or my verbal instructions to him in connection with the confidential basis. General Babcock was sent to San Domingo to ascertain, so far as he could, the wishes of the Dominican people and Government with respect to annexation to the United States. If he found them favorable he was directed to ascertain the terms on which they desired annexation. He brought the confidential basis, which was not binding or intended to be binding upon either Government, unless each was to evolve the negotiations. It contains a clause making it the condition of the treaty, and carried into effect. I also directed the Secretary of the Navy to send by General Babcock such instructions to the commanding officer of the United States steamer Seminole as would direct him to seize the Telegraph, if found on the high seas, and send her to Baltimore for adjudication, she having interfered with our merchant shipping. In transferring these instructions to the commanding officer of the United States steamer Tuscaraora, General Babcock did not do more than was required by the confidential basis, and through means my entire approval. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

THE WAR PATH.

Indian Holds in Texas—Fiercible Outrages by Savages on the Settlers.

The San Antonio Express narrates the particulars of a new Indian foray on the Western frontier settlements.

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FROM EUROPE.

The Reported Junction of the French Armies.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Yesterday's announcement from French sources that the two divisions of the Army of the Loire had effected a junction appears to be without foundation.

The Latest Paris Notice.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 23.—During the great sortie from Paris on Wednesday Ducrest took many hundred prisoners.

The General Situation is more encouraging for the French. The non-occupation of Tours and the retreat of other Prussian forces towards Orleans, are said to be the result of strategical movements of Chanzy and Bourbaki.

Execution of Roman.

Rome has been almost entirely evacuated by the Prussians. There were only fifteen hundred German soldiers there yesterday. Manteuffel had undoubtedly moved his forces for the purpose of opposing the march of the French army of General Faldherbe.

Official Report of General Faldherbe.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 24.—In an official despatch telegraphed from Lille on the night of December 23, General Faldherbe announced to the Minister of War that his army engaged the enemy at Pont Novelle that day.

A Battle at Paris Imminent.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 24.—Advices from Paris up to the night of the 23d are received by a balloon which landed near Nuits. There was no engagement that day (Thursday), but a great battle was regarded as imminent.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Robbers of the Southern Express Company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A letter from Pensacola says, on the 12th inst., the Southern Express Company was robbed a few miles from that place. There were several packages of money, one of \$12,000 from the Navy Department, which was probably intended for the Pensacola Navy Yard, were secured for \$900, and several other small sums, amounting altogether to about \$13,000 in currency, all of which was stolen. The money was left in a car over night by the temporary messenger, of which opportunity the robbers availed themselves.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Repairing the Cables.

St. JOHN, N. F., Dec. 24.—A vessel which spoke the steamer Robert Lowe brings a letter from Captain Kerr, dated yesterday. Continuous sales are reported; but everything is ready to avail of first moderate weather to repair the Atlantic cables.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Weather in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 24.—The thermometer here at 8 o'clock stood at 6 degrees; at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, at 6 degrees below zero. Ice 4 inches thick formed at Staunton, Virginia.

FROM MARYLAND.

Chesapeake Bay Frozen Over.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Armies of the Loire.

Their Reported Junction Denied.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Robbery of Southern Express Co.

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Financial and Commercial

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FOURTH EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Army of the Loire.

A Rumored Defeat.

Chanzy in Retreat.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Treasury Operations

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Rumor of a Serious Defeat of General Chanzy.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Evening.—A despatch from Havre says a rumor prevails that General Chanzy was defeated by the combined armies of the Duke of Mecklenburg and Prince Frederick Charles and is now in full retreat.

The French Force at Havre.

Information has been received from Cherbourg that there are now 60,000 French troops at Havre.

The Latest Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 24.—Evening.—U. S. bonds closed at 94 1/2.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Commander William G. Temple is ordered to command the Tennessee, now fitting out at New York. Paymaster Thomas G. Caswell, Second Assistant Engineer Edward J. Allen and Francis M. Ashton, Gunner Thomas P. Venable, and Sailmaker Francis Boom to the Tennessee; Master Arthur A. Boyd to the Michigan.

Lieutenant-Commander George W. Hayward and G. B. D. Gordon are detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Tennessee. Lieutenant-Commander George F. E. Wild, Master N. W. Nicholas, First Engineer Thomas J. McConnell, from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to the Tennessee.

First Assistant Engineer James Sheridan, Boatswain Charles Miller, Carpenter Thomas T. Boy, from Navy Yard at New York, and ordered to the Tennessee.

Lieutenant Wallace Graham and Chief Engineer William B. Brooks, from the Michigan, and ordered to the Tennessee. Lieutenant-Commander Charles T. Cotton, from the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and ordered to the Tennessee; Master Albert Ross, from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the Tennessee; Surgeon James McMaister is detached from special duty at New York and ordered to the Tennessee; Passed Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort is detached from the receiving ship Potomac and ordered to the Tennessee.

Assistant Surgeon M. L. Ruth is detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Tennessee. Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Davis, Jr., is detached from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders. Second Assistant Engineer John P. Kelley is detached from the Terror and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan is detached from duty as a member of the Board of Examiners and placed on waiting orders.

Treasury Operations of the Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Fractional currency received from printers during the week, \$678,500; shipments—notes, \$5,688,848; fractional currency, \$567,600. Treasurer Spilner holds in trust for national banks, as security for circulating notes, \$345,874,600; for deposits of public moneys, \$15,819,500; mutilated notes burned during the week, \$45,830; total amount burned, \$34,820,668; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, \$769,300; bank circulation outstanding at this date, \$304,612,609.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were \$281,148. Total for the fiscal year to date, \$81,490,719. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, \$500,074.

The Treasury Department has information that \$1000 in gold was recently stolen from the cashier at the New Orleans Custom House, and all effort to discover the thieves were unavailing. Collector Casey refunded the amount stolen from his own private funds.

Quiet Day at the Capital.

There is very little doing in any of the departments to-day. In nearly all of them the clerks were permitted to leave their desks at noon.

Personal Matters.

Senator Sherman had a long interview with Secretary Bon well to-day. The President received no visitors to-day morning.

Navigation obstructed.

The ice in the channel of the Potomac is an inch and a half. It is thicker toward the shore. The Aquia Creek steamer did not, in consequence, arrive here until 11 o'clock this morning, being six or seven hours behind time, thus losing the early morning railroad connection with the North.

Incensely Cold Weather in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—Last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer at Indianapolis at 8 A. M. was 8 degrees below zero; at Lafayette, 10 below; New Albany, 2 below; Richmond, 5 below; Evansville, 2 below; Union City, Ind., 13 below; Vincennes, 16 below; and Terre Haute, 11 below.

"LETTRE-JOURNAL DE PARIS."

A Paris Newspaper During the Siege. The New York Tribune prints a fac-simile of a recent Paris newspaper, the entire contents of which would not fill two columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. We make the following interesting extracts:—

Food Supply.—Our readers will no doubt be curious to know what will be our daily fare during the coming week. Here it is, day by day:—Sunday, coddle; Monday, salt pork; Tuesday, coddle; Wednesday, coddle; Thursday, coddle; Friday, and Saturday, coddle.

MEMORANDA. Br. steamer Glasgow, Webster, for Liverpool, 24th inst. Br. steamer Palmyra, Brown, from Liverpool via Boston, 24th inst. Br. steamer Palmyra, Brown, from Liverpool via Boston, 24th inst. Br. steamer Palmyra, Brown, from Liverpool via Boston, 24th inst.

fresh beef. Let us add that, beside potatoes, there are still fresh vegetables, such as cabbage, celery, etc., and that the storekeepers have still a large quantity of preserved vegetables. As to bread, which is so hard to get in Paris, it is not so white, but is as good as formerly. Chocolate and sweetmeats are no longer scarce.

Intellectual Food.—This was the subject of a remarkable discourse recently made by M. Legouve. He advised the Parisians to attend to mental needs as carefully as to bodily ones; which ought to be popular counsel, seeing that it corresponds with the general wish of the masses. It is, indeed, curious and interesting to observe the passionate demand for knowledge. The lectures of the evening are constantly crowded; public discussions are being arranged; and the theatres, which are now more places of artistic and literary entertainment than of gorgeous display, are filled with audiences anxious for more intellectual food than is found in our military reports or the lucubrations of M. de Bismarck.

The Situation.—The moment for the supreme effort has come. The Government has just announced it to the populace and the army, while a portion of the enemy's army has moved against the army of the Loire, we shall attempt to break the circle within which we have been confined for nearly six months and a half. It is natural to feel impatient in the crisis, which we are passing, but it is against impatience, which we ought to guard. Let every man show his patriotism; the soldier, in courageously obeying the orders of his chiefs; the citizen, in giving the Government a sincere and disinterested support. Disunity, however, the confidence in the city; such ought to be to-day the motto of all Frenchmen.

Departure of Balloon-Mails.—Thursday evening, November 24, the Ville d'Orleans, with despatches and pigeons, left the camp, and the Jacquard, with despatches only.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office, Saturday, Dec. 24, 1870.

The local money market to-day is in an exceptionally quiet state. There is some little borrowing, but it scarcely gives a clue to the real condition of the market. In business quarters there is considerable activity connected with holiday goods, but the keen cold weather is a check upon it to some extent